



Training of Light Industry workers in Uzbekistan war and Post-War Years

Akromova Fazilat

National University of Uzbekistan Named After Mirzo Ulugbek

Faculty of History Department of History of Uzbekistan

Abstract: On August 16, 1941, the Central Committee of the CPSU (b) and the Council of People's Commissars of the USSR approved the prepared document. State plan of the USSR military and economic plan for the fourth quarter of 1941 and for 1942 for the regions of the Volga region, the Urals, Western Siberia, Kazakhstan and Central Asia. This plan was an extensive program for completing the transition of the national economy to military rails, a sharp increase in the output of defense products, the full development of heavy industry, the creation of new industrial centers. This article provides information about light industry workers in Uzbekistan during the Second World War.

Keywords: USSR, industry, the Farkhad hydroelectric power station, Chirchik Cascade, technological equipment.

Uzbekistan played a major role in fulfilling the tasks set by the party. During the war years, a large military-economic complex was created in the republic, which continuously supplied the army with military equipment, equipment, ammunition, food, and industry with strategic raw materials. The workers of Uzbekistan were faced with the task of locating enterprises evacuated from the enemy — occupied areas and the front-line zone as soon as possible, mastering the production of military products there, mobilizing the production capacities of existing enterprises in the republic and its material and raw materials resources for defense needs, organizing the training of qualified personnel to replace those who went to the front, communications, agriculture, cultural and scientific institutions, etc.

During the war, 280 new enterprises were put into operation in the Uzbek SSR, including 5 large hydroelectric power plants, the second and third stages of the Chirchik chemical plant, mines, oil fields, the first martin of the Uzbek metallurgical plant, cable and lamp plants, 14 large machine-building and metalworking enterprises, a spinning and weaving factory in Ferghana, a thread factory, a silk weaving factory Margilan's factory, knitwear factory, Bukhara tannery, tannery and extract factory, four canneries, four sugar factories, champagne factory, seven oil mills, perfume factory, two glass container factories, tartaric acid factory, slate and asbestos pipe factory, etc. [1]

The main production assets of the UzSSR industry during the war years increased almost twice in comparison with 1940.

The rapid expansion of Uzbekistan's industrial required a corresponding expansion of the energy base. In the republic, the construction of a hydroelectric power station was launched, which was carried out using the proven method of national construction. This is how the Chirchik Cascade hydroelectric power stations, the Farkhad hydroelectric power station, and others were built. Tavaksay, Aktepa, Akkavakskach, Knbraisk, Salar, Nizhnebozsuisk, Taligulyan hydroelectric power stations gave the first current to the national economy. The capacity of power plants of the

Uzbek SSR in 1945 increased by 1.8 times compared to 1940, and electricity generation reached almost 1.2 billion tons. kw-h compared to 182 million kW-h in 1940, while the share of hydroelectric power increased from 41 to 82%[2].

For example, the following facts indicate the intensive development of industry in Uzbekistan during the war years. In 1945, the volume of production of means of production increased by 12% compared to 1940, and labor productivity-by 14%.

Among the most important enterprises that received particularly rapid development at that time were the V. P. Chkalov plant, Tashtekstilmash, and Compressor. "Tashkhemselmash", which have acquired all-Union significance. In the post-war period, this industry is further developed. The existing plants were significantly expanded and reconstructed, and new ones were built. Many enterprises have mastered the production of new products. Thus, in 1945, the Tashkent Textile Engineering Plant was the first in the Soviet Union to produce roving and carding machines. The industry developed at a high, faster pace compared to the entire industry of the republic.

If the gross output of the UzSSR industry in general, the production of steel products increased by-1.83 times in 1940-1950, while the output of mechanical engineering and metalworking increased by 18.4 times. Major changes have taken place in the structure of mechanical engineering. If in the pre-war years mechanical engineering and metalworking in the republic were mainly represented by two groups of sub-branches, then in 1950 they became five. They covered 54 enterprises that produced agricultural machinery, electrical engineering, road construction, technological equipment for the light, cotton gin, chemical, food industry, etc. [3]

In the years of the fifth five-year plan, along with an increase in output," factories specialized in the production of various machines and mechanisms. The volume of the industry's gross output increased almost 2.2 times in 1955 compared to 1950. The increase in capacity was accompanied by an expansion of the product range and an improvement in the quality of products. In the next five years, mechanical engineering and metalworking developed even more intensively. There were some changes in their industry profile. [4]

Uzbekistan has become a republic of increasing power plants and irrigation channels, has a large mechanized socialist economy, and is the main cotton base of the Soviet Union, an annual supplier of karakul and sericulture products.

The transfer of industry to war lines, the relocation of a significant number of enterprises from the western regions of the country, and the departure to the front of hundreds of thousands of able-bodied workers led to serious changes in the balance of labor. The urgent need for it was met primarily by attracting women and teenagers to the production. By the end of 1942, their share in the total number of people employed in industry was (39%. The ranks of the working class were also replenished at the expense of collective farmers. Thanks to the massive training of skilled workers (in the implementation of which the workers and engineering personnel of the evacuated enterprises provided invaluable assistance), as well as the correct distribution of the labor force, the industry of Uzbekistan did not experience serious difficulties in personnel during the war period. In the first years of the war, more than 105,000 workers were trained in the republic's factories and factories. [5]

A special role in providing industry with workers was played by factory training schools and vocational schools organized before the war. During the war years, 80 thousand young men and women came to the industry of the UzSSR from these schools and colleges.

There have been major changes in the culture, everyday life and consciousness of the Uzbek people. In all of this, women have a great deal to do with their active participation in the industry, together with all their people. They actively participated in land and water reformax, helped lead a large corps of first-class industrial enterprises in the republic, were active participants in collective farm construction, participated in the construction of the great

Ferghana canala named after Stalin, the Farkhad hydroelectric power station, and expanded the irrigation network.

During the war year, thousands of women worked selflessly in factories, factories, collective farm fields, and people's construction sites of the republic. Our women are engaged in caring and caressing the evacuated children and adopted orphans. Blacksmith Bahri Shamukhamedova was the initiator of the patriotic movement: she took on the upbringing of 12 ethnic children- Russians, Ukrainians, Belarusians and others who had lost their parents. Her example: collective farm worker Bahrikhon Amirkhodzhayeva, who took on the upbringing of 8 children and so, 30 thousand Russian, Ukrainian, Belarusian children, pays special attention to affection in Uzbek families[6]

44.4% of women were concentrated in industry: more than 3 thousand women held command positions in industry, workingли as engineers and equipment. More than two and a half thousand women work in leadership positions in agriculture. Women have appeared in their great contribution to the creation of material objects in our country.

We are proud of the producers of innovators of production, as employers of European railways- Yakubova, who fulfilled 12 annual standards, motorists of the Tashkent garment factory "Krasnaya Zarya" Mavlyanova, Ruzieva, Talanova, who fulfilled 8-9 annual standards, employees of the plant named after Chkalov-Karabayeva, Alimova, who met 7 annual standards each[7].

About 10 thousand female mountain producers. Tashkent has fulfilled its five-year programs ahead of schedule. 3 employed female employees of the Tashkent Textile Combine named after V. I. Abramovich. More than 300 workers of the Krasnaya Zarya garment factory completed the five-year plan ahead of schedule.

Uzbek women love their own patriotic duty to give the Motherland as much cotton as possible, remembering that the comrade put cotton in his economy in the country's economy on a par with bread, metal, and Stalin's fuel. Due to achieving a high level of agricultural productivity, especially cotton, 13 women achieve the high title of Hero of Socialist Labor. Among them: Zamira Muzhalova-a link of the Ilyich collective farm, Sredne-Chirchik district, Tashkent region, Mamakhal Milieva, Zainabshimova from Kashka-Darya region, who received a cotton crop of 91-92 centners per hectare, Mikhrinisa Tuichiev from the state farm "Dalverzin No. 1" received 90.3 centners per hectare and others.

Uzbek women have always learned from their Russian sisters rich industrial experience, quickly responded to their labor appeals, supported their bold beginnings. Senior locomotive driver Basharat Mirbabayeva was the first Uzbek woman to respond to the call of Zinaida Troitskaya and successfully mastered the technique of driving a locomotive in a short time. 1,670 women have mastered railway professions.

The appeal of Pasha Angalina was first picked up and distributed in the republic by Mastura Azizova, a deputy of the Supreme Soviet of the Uzbek SSR, who has been successfully leading the tractor brigade of the Samarkand MTS for 15 years.

Following the example of Russian weavers, the first to switch to multi-machine service were the weavers of the Tashkent Textile Mill Maksumova, Azizov, Bahadyrov, Vizgalov, who serve 64 machines each, fulfilled the five-year plan ahead of schedule and worked already in the period 1951-1952. Now in the Republic of Uzbekistan, women are served by many machines.

Mehrinisha Ubaydullayev from the Tashkent region of development that followed Maria Demchenko - the highest sugar beet crop in the republic, for which he was awarded the title Hero of Socialist Labor.

The initiative of Alexander Chutkikh met with a wide response among the workers of our republic. Previously, only the excellent quality winder of the Margelan Silk Combine, deputy of

the Supreme Soviet of the USSR - Ibadathon Akramova, who back in 1948 began to produce them. It has completed its 5-year program and has been operating since 1953.

Many women of Uzbekistan have initiated a number of valuable initiatives, well-known from the great national economic significance. Women have the initiative to collect 5-10 thousand kilograms of cotton. Bold innovator Lola Irbutayeva, a member of the Krasnaya Zarya collective farm in the Mirzachul district of the Tashkent region on the lands of the "Hungry Steppe", received 102.6 centners of cotton per hectare, before the Soviet man's ability to subdue the forces of nature.

Khumrad Tishayeva, a collective farmer from the Bukhara region, has been working on the disease of the silkworm rearing period for several years. In 1950, she managed to reduce the period of silkworm rearing by 2 times and received a high yield of cocoons-86 kg per box. The work of Humrad Tishayeva is of great national economic importance and is widely distributed in the republic.

Women also benefit from many valuable initiatives and innovative proposals in industry, which save fuel, energy, and building materials in the country and reduce product defects.

For outstanding achievements in industry, agriculture, science, culture, art, more than 10 thousand women of the republic were awarded orders and medals of the Soviet Union and 760 women received honorary titles.

There is not a single branch of industry, developed economy, science, culture, or art in which Uzbek women do not take pride of place.

In 1944. benefits worth 688 million rubles were paid to mothers with many children and single mothers, 366 women were awarded the title "Mother-Heroine", more than 50 thousand were awarded orders and medals for having many children.

In Uzbekistan, women's industrial cadres have grown up and hardened. During the war years, the company decided to attract 60 thousand women, many of whom mastered new industrial professions.

Nevertheless, it is necessary to make a decision that party and Soviet organizations, the emergence of enterprises, are not a re-completion of the activities of women, especially Uzbek women, in production, and do not require their consolidation in industry. As a result, the share of women in industrial enterprises significantly decreased in the post-war years: if during the war years women made up 51%, now they make up 44% of all enterprises. The percentage of Uzbek women in the industry is extremely low. For example, at the industrial enterprises of the mountains. In Tashkent, they rarely account for 6.3% of the total production.

At such large enterprises as the textile combine named after V. I. Abramovich. Stalin's factory consists of 14 thousand enterprises, only 280 Uzbek women; the Krasnaya Zarya factory consists of 2,200 enterprises, 90 Uzbek women; at the Margelan silk Combine, Uzbek women make up about 700 people out of 7,000 enterprises[7].

Number of workers by leading enterprises and organizations

Nº	Name of the organization	The number of workers
Is 1.	For 20 large metalworking plants	34721
2.	For 5 construction and installation organizations including Farkhadstroy	15830
3.	For 7 mining and survey organizations	8155
4.	Uzbekenergo with its power plants	2636
5.	For two chemical	32.99
	Total	64641

Party and Soviet organizations engaged in entrepreneurial activities do not really care about improving the skills of women, especially Uzbek women, as a result of which many employees do not advance in the ranks from year to year, they work in auxiliary, unskilled jobs. The situation is bad with the promotion of women, especially Uzbek women, to leadership positions. There are absolutely not enough women in the positions of shop managers, shift managers, foremen, and foremen. We need to change our attitude and seriously address the issues of creating a cadre of qualified workers, especially from among Uzbek women.

Despite the fact that, in general, the implementation of production plans in the republic's industrial enterprises depends on the dedicated work of women, nevertheless, the level of work of party and Soviet organizations to improve cultural and living conditions of women workers does not correspond to the great role played by women workers in the republic's industry.

During the war period, at the call of the Central Committee of the CP/b / Uzbekistan, 12,500 women studied at machine operator courses, which accounted for 70% of the total number of students and women tractor drivers, mechanics, combine harvester, who were well-managed with their work. But we do not touch on their inherent living conditions and do not seek to consolidate them at work in MTS.

Provision of personnel for mass professions in certain branches of industry [6]

Industries	labor supply (%)	
	As of	1.01.1945 As of 1.01.1946
Easy	101.8	96.7
Textile	87.2	89.0
Food	101.3	90.0
Meat and dairy	107.6	74.5
Tashkent Textile Mill	98.0	95.0

Thus, the number of workers in the republic's industrial sector increased by 14.7% in 1941-1945, and in mechanical engineering — by 0.9 times. The number of women employed in industry increased to 55.2% in 1943 from 40.7% in 1940. The national cadres of the working class of Uzbekistan have also grown significantly [7].

As you know, the key problem of the party leadership of the national economy is working with personnel. The CPSU is always guided in its activities by Lenin's dictum that any " policy is conducted through people." The importance of working with cadres was emphasized again at the April (1984) Plenum of the Central Committee of the CPSU.

The XVI plenum of the Central Committee of the CPSU (June 1984) paid special attention to working with cadres, which obliged all party organizations of the republic to "increase their demands on cadres", bearing in mind that "to engage in farming means to engage in people leading the economy".

This fully applies to working with human resources in such an important industry as agriculture.

By implementing the decisions of the CPSU, the party organization of Uzbekistan is doing a lot of work to strengthen collective farms and state farms with agricultural personnel. Suffice it to say that after the March (1965) Plenum of the Central Committee of the CPSU, the share of specialists with higher and secondary specialized education in the total number of people working in agriculture of the UzSSR has more than tripled. Only in 1977-1980-their contingent increased from 62.9 thousand to 78.4 thousand, including the number of agronomists, animal technicians and veterinary workers - from 26.4 thousand to 31.66 thousand people. Currently, 57 thousand specialists with higher and secondary agricultural education work in rural areas of Uzbekistan; 94.7% of collective farm chairmen and 92.2% of state farm directors of the republic have higher and secondary specialized education.

However, the share of qualified specialists in the middle-level managers of collective and state farm production is still low. So, among the foremen in the crop production of the republic, they are only 27%, and in animal husbandry-58%. [5]

As noted at the sixth (1982) Plenum of the Central Committee of the Communist Party of Uzbekistan, higher and secondary industrial and agricultural educational institutions play a responsible role in providing industrial personnel to managers and specialists. One of the major blacksmiths of agricultural production personnel is Tashkent Order of Peoples' Friendship Agricultural Institute. Every year, 1,500 of its graduates, including 100 industrial personnel of various profiles, join the army of specialists and agriculture.

References

1. History of the Uzbek SSR. Volume four. Tashkent, 1968, p. 103.
2. Pravda Vostoka, January 4, 1944.
3. Pravda, December 17, 1944.
4. Abdullaev Sh. Sh. From inequality to prosperity. Tashkent: Gosizdat Publ., 1964, p.170.
5. Ata-Mirzaev, Gentshke V., Murtazaeva R. Uzbekistan multinational: Historical and demographic aspect. Tashkent: Yangi asr avlodni Publ., 2011, p.120.
6. National Archive of Uzbekistan, fund. 88, work. 9, case. 5050, ll. 32-34
7. Ozerova N. Economic policy and migration processes in Uzbekistan (1917-1939). // Proceedings of the international scientific and practical Conference.Tashkent: Universitet Publ., 2005, p. 96.